

CARSON NATIONAL FOREST

TEP&S List

Endangered, Threatened, Proposed, Candidate, and Sensitive species, and Critical Habitats to be considered in the preparation of Biological Assessments and Biological Evaluations by district. This document is to be used to document which species will be analysis for project level BAs and BEs by district. Further analysis is required to determine if project area continues suitable habitat.

Sensitive species based on 2013 Regional Forest list signed: 09/18/2013

SPECIES TO BE ANALYSIS IN BA

Species	Federal Status	Critical Habitat	D1	D2	D3	D4	D6	D7	Comments
Black-footed ferret <i>Mustela nigripes</i>	E	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	Only consider if have prairie dog town or complexes of >200 acres in size. Complex consists of 2+ neighboring towns within 4.3 miles of each other.
Southwestern willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	E	YES	X	X		X	X	X	Critical Habitat only on D4. Habitat surveys have been completed on D3 and no suitable habitat is located on the district.
Mexican spotted owl <i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>	T	YES	X	X	X	X	X	X	Critical habitat only on D3
Western Yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	T	No	X	X		X	X	X	Habitat surveys have been completed on D3 and no suitable habitat is located on the district. Habitat is lower elevation riparian with extensive cottonwood below 8,000 feet.
Canada Lynx <i>Lynx canadensis</i>	T	No	X	X		X	X	X	Habitat is in high elevation spruce-fir and wet mixed conifer above 9000 feet.
New Mexico meadow jumping mouse <i>Zapus hudsonius luteus</i>	E	No	X	X		X	X	X	Found below 8000 ft. Riparian habitat with tall (2-3 feet), dense herbaceous vegetation, especially sedges, on perennially moist soil.

Federal Status: E = Federally listed as endangered; T = Federally listed as threatened; C = candidate species with FWS; P = Proposed

Critical Habitat: No = No critical habitat proposed or designated by FWS; Yes = Critical habitat designated by FWS on forest

Last Modified on 07/19/2016

Species on FWS County list for New Mexico (<https://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/NewMexico/IPAC.cfm>) but are not located on the Forest or affect by activities on Forest.

Species	Status	County	Comments
Least tern <i>Sterna antillarum</i>	E	Rio Arriba	The BA for 11 Land & Resource Plans R3 signed in 2012 (2012 BA) does not include the Carson within the Least Tern range.
Piping plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i>	T	Colfax	The 2012 BA does not include the piping plover as species affected for FS activities.
Jemez Mountain Salamander <i>Plethodon neomexicanus</i>	E	Rio Arriba	The BA for 11 Land & Resource Plans R3 signed in 2012 (2012 BA) does not include the Carson within the Jemez Mountain salamander range.
Rio Grande silvery minnow <i>Hybognathus amarus</i>	E	Rio Arriba	The 2012 BA does not list the Carson as having potential downstream effects to this species. Not found on the Forest.
Arkansas River shiner <i>Notropis girardi</i>	T	Colfax Mora	The 2012 BA does not list the Carson as having potential downstream effects to this species. Not found on the Forest.

SENSITIVE SPECIES TO ANALYSIS IN BE (total 31 species)

Species	D1	D2	D3	D4	D6	D7	Comments
Amphibians (2)							
Boreal toad <i>Bufo boreas boreas</i>	X	X			X		Conservation Measures are for Lagunitas, Trout and Canjilon Lakes complexes (Esther Nelson, personnel communication).
Northern leopard frog <i>Rana pipiens</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	breeds in shallow, quiet areas of permanent bodies of water, in beaver ponds, and in seasonally flooded areas adjacent to or contiguous with permanent pools or streams
Birds (7)							
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	Wintering habitat needs to be determined.
Northern goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	In mixed conifer habitat – MSO guidelines take supercede NGO guidelines.
American peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	Cliffs; foraging areas have to be considered
White-tailed ptarmigan <i>Lagopus leucurus</i>				X		X	Tundra shrub (willows), rocky tundra
Burrowing owl (western) <i>Athene cumicularia hypugaea</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	Dry, open, shortgrass, treeless plains, often associated with burrowing mammals. Presence of a nest burrow seems to be the critical requirement.
Boreal owl <i>Aegolius funereus</i>	X	X		X	X	X	Spruce fir. Known to occupy cool micro-sites with higher canopy cover, higher basal coverage and high tree density.
Gray Vireo <i>Vireo vicinior</i>			X				occurs in chaparral-juniper, and mixed piñon,
Fish (3)							

Species	D1	D2	D3	D4	D6	D7	Comments
Rio Grande chub <i>Gila pandora</i>	X	X		X	X	X	
Rio Grande cutthroat trout <i>Oncorhynchus clarki virginalis</i>	X	X		X	X	X	
Rio Grande sucker <i>Catostomus plebeius</i>	X	X		X	X	X	
Clams (1)							
Sangre De Cristo Pea clam <i>Pisidium sanguinichristi</i>						X	Only found on D7
Insects (1)							
Nokomis fritillary <i>Speyeria nokomis nokomis</i>	X	X		X	X	X	Narrow endemic. Essential habitat components include wetlands associated with flowing water. (i.e. springs, seeps and wet meadows), an abundance of their larval food plant (<i>Viola nephrophylla</i>), and availability of adult nectar sources (mostly composites). Streamside meadows with an abundance of violets. (Check meadows during flowering time for the violets.)
Mammals (7)							
Cinereus (masked) shrew <i>Sorex cinereus cinereus</i>	X	X		X	X	X	Hydrosere (an ecological sere (dry) originating in an aquatic habitat) communities above 9,000 ft.; riparian habitat with moist sites with deep enough soil or duff to burrow.
Water shrew <i>Sorex palustris navigator</i>	X	X		X	X	X	Occur in vicinity of permanent streams, 8,000+ ft in altitude. Usually found within 10 feet to water. Closely associated with water and dense streamside vegetation in subalpine coniferous forest.
Spotted bat <i>Euderma maculatum</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	Roost in crevices in cliffs or under loose rocks, and rocky areas seem to be an important element in the habitat wherever these bats are found. Moths appear to be the principal food of the spotted bat Ponderosa pine areas in June and July and wander to lower elevations in late summer and autumn appears to be preferred habitat.
Pale Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallascens</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	Hibernate in caves or mines where the temperature is 12 degrees Celsius (54 F) or less, but usually above freezing.
American pika <i>Ochotona princeps saxatilis</i>				X	X	X	Talus slopes and boulder fields in alpine and sub-alpine habitat.
Gunnison's prairie dog <i>Cynomys gunnisoni</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	Found to inhabit Great Basin Desert Scrub habitat in New Mexico. Occurs in low valleys but also is common in parks and meadows in the montane forests up to at least 10,000 feet.
American martin <i>Martes americana origenes</i>				X	X	X	Optimum habitat appears to be mature old-growth spruce-fir communities with more than 30 percent canopy cover, well-established understory of fallen logs and stumps, and lush shrub and forb vegetation supporting microtine and sciurid prey
Plants (10)							

Species	D1	D2	D3	D4	D6	D7	Comments
Tufted sand verbena <i>Abronia bigelovii</i>	?	X					Populations are usually small and are restricted to gypsum or strongly gypseous soils derived from gypsum outcrops. Hills and ridges of gypsum in the Todilto Formation, 1,750-2,250 m (5,700-7,400 ft).
Pagosa milk-vetch <i>Astragalus missouriensis</i> var. <i>humistratus</i>			X				Near head of Devils Canyon; northeast end of Carracas Mesa (known location found in 1987). Elevations of reported occurrences range from about 7,100 to 8,600 ft. (1,645 to 2,285 m). Soils are most often reported as clay or shale. This milkvetch is limited to clay soils of the Mancos and Lewis formations. Broadly associated with the Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland or Rocky Mountain Gambel Oak-Mixed Montane Shrubland ecological system types.
Ripley milkvetch <i>Astragalus ripleyii</i>					X	X	Sagebrush, piñon-juniper woodland, and Gambel oak thickets in ponderosa pine forest; 2,120-2,500 m (7,000-8,250 ft). Volcanic derived soils.
Yellow lady-slipper <i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>				?		X	Elevations from sea level to 2,900 m (9,700 ft.) have been reported. In New Mexico, it has been found on east to northeast aspects. thought to occur in sandy loam soils that are perennially moist in spruce/fir vegetation type
Alpine larkspur <i>Delphinium alpestre</i>				X		X	Alpine tundra and open meadows in subalpine coniferous forest; 3,500-3,950 m (11,500-13,000 ft). Flowering in July.
Robust larkspur <i>Delphinium robustum</i>	X	X		X	X	X	Canyon bottoms and aspen groves in lower and upper montane coniferous forest; 2,200-3,400 m (7,200-11,200 ft). In New Mexico, is found in meadows between 2100 and 2600 m (6890 – 8530 ft) elevation. Flowers between July to September.
Small-head goldenweed <i>Ericameria microcephala</i>					X		Granitic rock crevices in open ponderosa pine forests; 2,440-2,600 m (8,000-8,500 ft). This species is locally abundant within its limited range between Tres Piedras and Petaca, New Mexico.
Pecos fleabane <i>Erigeron subglaber</i>				X		X	Rocky, (generally greater than 50% exposed rock) open meadows in subalpine coniferous forest; 3,050-3,500 m (10,000-11,500 ft).
Chama blazing star <i>Mentzelia conspicua</i>	X	?					Road cuts and barren hillsides, on gray to red shales and clays of the Mancos and Chinle formations in piñon-juniper woodland; 1,800-2,200 m (5,900-7,200 ft). Found in Echo Theater campground.
Arizona willow <i>Salix arizonica</i>				X	X	X	Sedge meadows and wet drainage ways in subalpine coniferous forest; occur between 9,560 – 11,680 ft. elevations;

D1 = Canjilon D2 = El Rito D3 = Jicarilla D4 = Camino Real D6 = Tres Predras D7 = Questa